Amnsements Co-Night.

OU OPERA HOUSE-" Adonis." DEN MUSEE—WAXWORKS,
DEN MUSEE—WAXWORKS,
DEN MUSEE—WAXWORKS,
BAND OPERA HOUSE—"Viotor Durand."

ADISON SOUARE THEATRE—"Sealed Instructions."

HELO'S GABEEN—"Over the Garden Wall."

"HALIA THEATRE—" Feldprediger."

INION SQUARE THEATRE—" Nordeck."

**VALLACK'S THEATRE—" HIGH HUSSAR."

TE AVENUE THEATRE—" OPERA."

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-An assault on Carthagena by rebels Mr. Lowell introduced his successor to the Queen. = Victor Hugo sinking. = Death of M. de Neuville. Depredations by Indians in the North Saskatchewan. DOMESTIC .- General Logan was re-elected to the

United States Senate from Illinois. === First day's racing at Pimlico of the Maryland Jockey Club. == Destructive forest fires raging. Over 500 cases of typhoid fever in Plymouth, Penn. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Robert E. Odlum killed by jumping from the Bridge, ____ Interesting letters in the Winans divorce case. == Justus Schwab testified. —— Close of the races at Cedarhurst. === General Grant's cold improved. === Crowley taken to Sing Sing. = The Detroit nine beaten again by the New-Yorks. === Edward Mitchell made chairman of the Republican County Committee. === Gold value of the legal-

tions, and closed quiet and without character. WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate stationary, followed by lower temperature, perature yesterday: Highest, 89°; lowest, 60°; average, 72%.

tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 81.90 cents.

Stocks dull, with generally small fluctua-

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Favored by fine weather, the opening season of the Rockaway Steeplechase Association at Cedarhurst, L. I., has been a gratifying success. The attendance has been large and the races have been interesting, not only on account of because of the pluck and skill exhibited by the gentlemen riders. The prosperity of the association seems assured.

The Colombian Government has nearly suppressed the rebellion against its authority. The siege of Carthagena in Bolivar has been raised, and it now remains to reduce the rebel force at Barranquilla. When this is accomplished we trust the Colombian authorities will speedily take entire charge of the Isthmus and let our troops return home. Their situation is terribly unhealthful, and three cases of yellow fever are reported in the American camp. Soldiers dread disease much more than they dread bullets.

Intelligent Democrats are inclined to regard the Vilas circular as a clever move on the part of the Administration. It convinces the party. they say, that the spoils are sure to be distribnted in time, by asking the leaders to suggest ways of removing Republican office-holders. But that was not all it has accomplished, according to public opinion in Washington. There it is declared that the President threw the circular out as a feeler, to see how far he could go without alienating his Mugwump admirers : and that as these have not objected seriously to it there is great rejoicing in Administration circles. From the point of view of principle the matter does not seem to have been considered at all, not even in the Cabinet meeting called to talk it over.

The gallant Arctic steamer, the Alert, starts on another voyage North next week. This time Hudson Bay is her objective point, and she goes to bring home a party of observers who have been there taking notes of the weather during the past winter. Their observations have been in behalf of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Navigation Company, which wants to open the heart of the British possessions in North America by a railway running from Winnipeg to the Bay, and a steamship line from there to Liverpool. It is held that for four months, from July to October inclusive, vessels can navigate Hudson Bay and its straits with safety. If the company's steamers don't mind frequent encounters with icebergs, per-haps the scheme will succeed. But the fact that shine from New-York to Liverpool feel obliged to sail to the south during the summer simply to avoid these cold monsters is a strong argument against it.

The man Odlum, who jumped to his from the Brooklyn Bridge, was merely seeking an advertisement for his swimming school. He knew what he was about, and no sympathy need be wasted on him. Indeed, if his fate were likely to deter other rash persons from similar undertakings, it might even be a matter of public congratulation ;-but, unfortunately, it will have no such some effect. On the contrary, experience shows that other fools will probably be moved by Odlum's example to try their luck in the same way. It is clear enough, therefore, that sooner or later a high railing will have to be added to the parapet of the Bridge, so as to render the mad feat impossible. Moreover, it should be made a misdemeanor to help anybody tive powers. A mere count of the inhabitants in such an undertaking. If a law to that effect would not fulfil the constitutional require-

had been in existence yesterday, Odlum's friends would not have been waiting for him below on a tugboat and probably the jump would not have been attempted.

VICTORY FOR GENERAL LOGAN. The Senatorial contest in Illinois has ended, as it ought to have ended long ago, in the triumph of the candidate of a majority of the people, General John A. Logan. In Illinois 337,000 voted to elevate him to the position of Vice-President and presiding officer of the Senate, against 312,000 votes for his Democratic opponent. Yet a few politicians, attempting to satisfy private greeds or gradges in defiance of the will of the people, have kept the State partly unrepresented for months, subjected it to great expense, and disgraced it by a struggle memorable for its bitterness, for the unscrupulous measures employed both at the election in Chicago and since, and for the shameless indecency of some of the participants.

General Logan comes out of this struggle with stainless honor. He comes out of it with a magnificent reputation as a brave, faithful and honest candidate, who would not consent to be elected by any improper means. He comes out of it with a higher reputation than ever, as a leader of splendid skill, courage and sagacity. When the Democrats began the fight by stealing ballots and forging returns in Chicago, they might have stolen a seat in the Senate, as they intended, had not wise and resolute leadership hunted down the criminals and lodged them in jail. And the crowning and decisive victory of the long exmpaign, the election of a Republican member in a district where the Democrts had expected no opposition, showed a skill and generalship worthy of the candidate. Of the great soldiers of the Civil War, General Logan remains the foremost in active political life. It is good to know that the Confederate Generals and Brigadier-Generals who are swarming about the Capital now will meet an antagonist there who realizes what a horrible crime the Rebellion was, and does not hesitate to speak of it as it deserves. The teelings of a great host of Union soldiers all over the land will not lack expression when General Logan comes to deal with President Cleveland's appointments. Patronage was used in the most audacious and shameless way to compass his defeat, and he will be able to tell the Magwumps, from personal observation, what is the outcome of Civil Service reform in Illinois. Even those unhappy people who tell no truth of sincere Republicans except under protest have been obliged to admit that Senator Logan has grown remarkably in culture and power, in personal equipment and in public confidence, and he will take his place in the Senate as one of the most influential and justly honored Republican leaders.

The contest is peculiarly honorable to Senator Logan, and, it is pleasant to add, to his chief opponent also, because it was fought out with out corruption. Early in the contest General Logan made it known that he would refuse or resign the seat, if it should come to him by any dishonorable means. He agreed with Mr. Morrison that the contest should be to the end an honest one, so far as they could control it, and it is honorable to both and to the State of Illinois that money did not have weight on either side, and the man preferred by the majority of the people was chosen at last. Mr. Morrison was beaten not because of any personal objection, but because the people of Illinois do not approve his political beliefs. His very sincerity and earnestness as a Free-Trader made him the more objectionable as a candidate, as the zeal and power of General Logan in defence of Home Industry made him admired and loved during the last campaign by millions of American citizens who will now join in rejoicings at his success.

THE CENSUS CONTROVERSY.

The course the Legislature will follow on the census question seems to be a matter of doubt. The delay caused by Governor Hill's blundering veto has complicated the matter. The Federal statute regarding duplicate return ne mettle shown by the horses, but also which would largely reduce the cost of th census to the State, requires it to be begun in June. The work of preparation is so great that it is feared advantage of that law could not be taken now. Should that prove to be true, the Legislature may adopt a concurrent resolution reciting that it has already discharged its duty in regard to the census, and adjourn.

There is no room for doubt that such a statement would be strictly true; and should there he no census taken, it would be entirely the fault of the Governor. But it would be better for the Legislature to waive any claim as to the strength of its present position and re-enact the simple and sensible bill which Governor Hill vetoed. The responsibility for the loss of the \$100,000 from the Federal Treasury will rest wholly with the Governor, as will the cost of the extra session, and the foolish waste of \$7,000 in the competitive Civil Service examination of enumerators. The bill that the Governor vetoed is essentially the same as has been uniformly enacted since 1825, approved by Democratic and Republican Governors, and the wisdom of which has never been questioned until now. It amended the existing law so as greatly to reduce the cost of the census as compared with the one taken while Mr. Tilden was Governor. To re-enact that bill would leave the Republican position impregnable.

It is given out by the Democratic newspapers which have heretofore correctly foreshadowed the Governor's action on this question that he will veto any bill that provides for anything further than a mere count of the inhabitants. He is said to hold that under the Constitution the Legislature cannot pass any other bill, as it is limited to the specific object of his recommendation. These threats should not influence the Legislature. It could not in any event conform itself to his wishes without conflicting with his proclamation convening an extra session. A mere count of the inhabitants cannot be taken without repealing the existing statute passed in 1855. Under the call for an extra ession the Legislature has no right to abrogate that act. It is the business of the Governor to execute the laws; not to make them; or to attempt by nullification to force their repeal. The Constitution says that the census shall be taken under "direction of the Legislature"-not under the dictation of the Governor. Existing laws direct how the census shall be taken, and it only requires an appropriation to carry them out. By vetoing the Appropriation bill, the Governor cannot force the Legislature to repeal the present law. Such an attempt is usurpation.

It is clear that the word "enumeration" in the Constitution cannot be limited to a mere count of the inhabitants, as the Governor holds Under this "enumeration" the Constitution provides, in the same clause, that there shall be an equitable apportionment" of representatives, "excluding aliens, and persons of color not taxed." A mechanical count of the inhabitants would not make any such distinctions. Hence it must be assumed that the Legislatures and Governors of the past have not erred in their interpretation of the law, and that Governor Hill cannot assume judicial functions any more than he can arrogate to himself legisla-

ment; it would cost, according to the best authority, several times more than the Governor says, and it would be worthless when obtained. Hence the only thing for the Legislature to do is to re-enact the bill it passed and adjourn.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY. It is not to be expected that the Canadian Government will deal barshly with the halfbreeds who were engaged in the late rebellion, though it may be thought necessary to make an example of the leaders, since the latter are chargeable with incitement to an Indian war. But inasmuch as the Government appointed a Commission, while the troops were in the field, to redress the more flagrant wrongs of which the half-breeds complained, it is in a measure estopped from treating the rebellion as without justification. It is indeed already doubtful whether the work of the Commission will prove stable, for The Toronto Mail learns on good authority "that a gang of sharpers and speculators are following in the wake of the Commission, buying up the scrip issued to the halfbreeds, intoxicating them for the purpose of rendering their swindles easier, and thus at once ruining the poor half-breeds and rendering the work of the Commission useless." If this statement is true, there may be more trouble with the half-breeds, who can hardly be protected effectually against themselves.

The charges against the present Ministry in connection with the causes of the rebellion, when added to those growing out of the Fran chise bill, may lead to its overthrow, in which case a radical reform of the land question is probable. The present Government has perhaps learned enough recently to pay proper at tention to the serious complaints of the halfbreeds and white citizens of the Northwest, if it retains power. But the conviction is plainly growing that the rebellion was unnecessary, and that even if Louis Riel had selfish motives he never could have accomplished anything had not Government neglect and injustice furnished real grievances for him to make the most of. And the Canadians are alarmed at the heavy debt the Dominion has incurred of late; a debt which makes it the more necessary that all hindrances to the settlement of the Northwest provinces should be removed. So that public opinion will probably favor reforms rather than severe punishments, and the adoption of a policy aiming at the prevention of future risings by the removal of all just ground for dis-

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATION.

The committee appointed by the last Republican State Convention, which meets in this city to-day to consider a new plan for representa tion in future conventions, has an important task before it. The aim is to secure a closer connection between constituents and their representatives in conventions. The purpose is a good one. The nearer the party machinery is brought to the people, the better are the chances of success.

The immediate plan to be considered to-day is that proposed by Senator Warner Miller. It is practically the same that has been long in operation in the New-England States. There it has given great satisfaction. It provides for the election of delegates on the same day throughout the State, after thirty days' notice for the convention, and twenty days for the primary That is a safeguard against snap meetings. aucuses, in regard to which agreement should be easy. The plan also provides that each town and ward shall be entitled to one delegate with an additional delegate for every 500 Republican votes cast, and for every fraction above 250. present plan is to assign one delegate to each Assembly district, and an additional delegate for every 1,500 votes or fraction of 1,500 over 750 cast for the last Republican candi date for President. This plan will bring together this year 509 delegates. Under Senator Miller's plan the convention next year would consist of about 1,500 delegates. Under his plan all delegates are to be elected by a direct vote of the people, while now they are chosen at district conventions. The advantages of the proposed results of the State Conventions will be received by all members of the party as satisfactory and binding.

One serious objection urged against the proposed plan is the inequality in the population of towns which are to be taken as the basis of representation. Forty-four towns cast each less than 100 votes for Blaine. Each one would be entitled to a delegate, whereas towns that cast 499 votes would have no greater representation. The State contains, outside of New-York and Brooklyn, 1,127 towns and wards. It is likely that the city representatives would object to such an apportionment. But the difficulty may be overcome by allowing each Assembly district so many delegates, according to the Republican vote, and laying down a rule for their further apportionment to towns so that two or three small towns may have one representative. In some such way the inequality in vote may be removed and the number of delegates brought down to about 1,200.

It is well that this important matter should ave a free and full discussion at a time when no factional feeling can interfere with it. If a hange should elevate the character of conventions and win a larger measure of public confidence and favor, then it would be well to give it favorable consideration.

MR. RANDALUS LATEST.

There will be some surprise at the opinions expressed by Mr. Samuel J. Randall in an interview published yesterday. It is not surprising that he commends enthusiastically the President's choice of officials; inasmuch as a large share of it was Mr. Randall's own work or wish, he would be churlish if he could not say a good word for it. As there is said to be no boy so ugly or ill-conditioned that one woman does not love him-his mother-so even Mr. Cleveland's selection of officials must have some one to delight in it. Nor is it surprising that Mr. Randall believes the Democratic party ought to renominate Mr. Cleveland in 1888, and holds that if it cannot elect him, after he has "in part "accomplished the reforms desired, it cannot elect any other man. This is the most ingenious reason yet offered for "going slow"; if the President is taking pains not to accomplish the desired reforms too fast, lest they should all be finished before his first term expires, he is certainly erring on the safe side. The main question is whether, with the aid of Bayard, Lamar, Manning, Garland, Higgins, Bell, and the rest of the hungry and thirsty patriots, he is not slipping back three steps for every one forward, and so, "unbeknownst to himself," making progress backward. Mr. Randall half admits that there are disgusting blunders, and makes excuses for them. But he was bound to nominate the President for another term. Every man who wants to be next friend of a President has to do that. The surprising thing about Mr. Randall's

niterance is that he proposes a revision of the tariff, and insists that the party is solemnly pledged by its platform to make such a revision, and ought to do it at this time of all others, "immediately following the information and results shown by our system of census returns." Carr appears to have been without foundation. This is really a stupid slip for a man usually so General Carr denounces it as "a lie of Democratic

shrewd as Mr. Randall. The "information and results shown by our system of census returns" were all known to Mr. Randall, in every essential feature, more than a year ago, when he led the bolters from caucus decision and defeated the Morrison bill. Then he argued that it was a duty not to meddle with the tariff, though all the information from the census on that subject was fresh before him. Nay more, if Mr. Randall will turn to a document on his table, the report of the Tariff Commission, submitted to the House, December 4, 1882, he will find therein tables giving the essential information embraced in the census volumes, which were even then within reach, in almost every detail, of the members at Washington. Yet through the session which followed, Mr. Randall violently opposed the revision of 1883, and argued that the tariff ought not to be modified by a Republican Congress, as he argued a year later that it ought not to be disturbed by a Democratic Congress.

Apparently Mr. Randall is aware that he is absolutely necessary to the Democratic party in the tariff business, but not in any other respect. Whenever the Democratic craft gets into the difficult and dangerous rapids of tariff revision, Mr. Randall has to take the helm. In that emergency, the party is always forced to own him as its savior and king. Wherefore another row about the tariff, though it might kill off many other men, Mr. Cleveland included, would be a good thing for Mr. Randall.

PECULIARLY DESPICABLE CREATURES." This will not do! Here is one of President Cleveland's pet organs, The Herald, forgetting all that it has said during the campaign and since, forgetting Minister Phelps, the Copperhead, and Minister McLean, and who can tell how many other netorious rebel sympathizers' from Northern States who have been chosen for fat places by the President, with loud applause from all his toadies, and boiling over in this fashion:

Mi. Zachariah Montgomery was, his friends admit, an open mouthed secessionist during the war. That englit to prevent his appointment to any place under the Fed-eral Government. A Northern secessionist is and will ustly remain a peculiarly despicable creature to the

What was President Cleveland during the war? What were the men he has carefully chosen for nearly every appointment not given to Southern rebel? They were and are peculiarly despicable creatures," in the estimation of loyal people, it is very true, but when did The Herald begin to think so ? Its own open-mouthed secessionism," about the time the war began, was stopped only because public opinion rendered it eminently unprofitable to public newspapers of "peculiarly despicable' views. Minister Phelps, who had the courage to stick to his " peculiarly despicable " opinions, has his reward. Why should not other " creatures" of the same pattern ?

There are many millions of loyal people in the Northern States who feel that it is an insult to them, and an insult to those who died for their country, to select Northern Copperheads to represent this Nation in any places of honor or trust. But these "peculiarly despicable creatures " please Mr. Cleveland exceeding well; " a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and no one has heard of any services rendered by him to the cause of the Union. So it pleases him to have three crippled Union veterans discharged from service as watchmen at the Capitol, no doubt. Why should any one expect better things of a Democratic Administraton ? If Jake Thompson can be honored, why not Zach Montgomery ? The latter, at all events, never stole anything.

The Attorney-General will go before the Grand Jury for carrying concealed weapons, says a dis-patch from Memphis. He ought first to resign any office connected with the administration of justice It seems that his paper had for some time been tilled with personal attacks upon a man, who thereupon spat in his face in the court-room. The whole business sets a nice example to the youth of that State.

One of the great strikes which began about April 1 has come to an end. The 1,800 men of the North Chicago Rolling Mill who struck for an advance of change are said to be greater activity among | 25 cents per day in these times of prostration have the Republican voters, and a guarantee that the lost seven weeks work and wages, have learned old wages without any profit only in order to give the men something to do, and have finally gone back to work at the old wages. The men have simply thrown away \$125,000; happy for them if the experience gained is worth that much.

The seventeen-year locusts have made their first appearance in alarming swarms. This year of grace 1885 will long be remembered by the American people for the plagues it has turned loose upon

The lynching of a man accused of murder, the ndiscriminate encounter of three brothers of one family with three brothers of another, the murder of a girl by her lover and his subsequent suicide, and the gross misconduct of an editor who spat in the face of an Attorney-General during a session of ourt, are among the little episodes reported yesterlay as having enlivened the Sunny South. Offices are what the South wants, but missionaries are what it needs.

"I hope you are satisfied, d-n you," said the convicted Police Sergeant Crowley to a group of newspaper reporters as he stepped into the crimmals This was a deserved tribute to the reporters. More than judges, prosecuting officers, detectives or the entire machinery of justice, the reporters in a great city protect society from the assaults of riminals, and deal out punishment to those who

General Hazen has concluded to settle his account with The New-York Times in a court of law, and brings an action against George Jones, more aptly described as G. Fagin Jones, for that purpose. The General should remember that while Jones's tastes are far from fair, they are a trifle better than his principles. He has been sued as the publisher of The Times upon many recent occasions, but the cock would have to get up very early in the morning to work in his three crows before Jones denied his connection with his newspaper. Thus far he has succeeded in securing immunity from outraged plaintiffs by representing that he and his office boy are on a par in the establishment. It is a humiliating confession, but not half so bad as to confess himself responsible for The Times. The outcome of General Hazen's suit will be watched with interest. If he succeeds 'in establishing the fact that Fagin Jones is really the man to whom The Times is hargeable, he will at least have earned the gratitude of a host of individuals whose complaint have already been sworn out.

As a confirmation of the theory of evolution, Mr. Beccher holds that he is not what he was fifty years ago. We cannot deny the fact, but it furnishes the first intimation we have had that evolution moved

That able and usually accurate journal, The Turf. Field and Farm, has caused unbounded excitement among breeders and others interested in fine stock by its discovery of a new type of horse. In an editorial announcement of the Village Farm sale it elemnly states that "in the catalogue there are 111 horses, seven of which are Percherons and fifteen short-horns." As this journal has now brought to the bewildered view of its readers the short-horued horse, it should follow up its starting success by producing a long-horned horse without delay.

The statement which originated with a Dem cratic newspaper in Troy, to the effect that Lieutenant Jewett had filed with Governor Hill papers requesting a military court martial to try General

origin," The Governor said that he first learned of it in the newspapers. As a candidate for Governor, General Carr will have to begin to get used to such reports started by his political opponents. At the same time if they are all like this court martial story they need cause him no uneasiness.

Mr. A. B. Mullett wants to get back his old place as Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Nobody will doubt his ability to swear his way in if that is all that is required.

The Supervisors of Yuba County, California, reently adopted resolutions calling on the Governor to send a military force to stop hydraulic mining. This has given rise to the belief that a conflict is imminent on the "slickens" question. The fact, however, appears to be that the delay in putting a stop to hydraulic mining arises from the action of the courts, and that being the case, there is of course no ground whatever for the interference of the Governor. Yuba is one of the counties which have suffered most from the washing down of the hydraulic mining detritus, and there is naturally a good deal of feeling there on the subject, but there is no serious thought anywhere in California of moving upon the enemy's works" with rifles and Gatling guns. 'On the contrary, the mining engineers have long been engaged in trying to hold back the detritus so that the hydraulic claims can be worked without injury to the lands below them.

Some baseball players and lovers of the game are believers in unlucky signs and numbers. Yester-day's game at the Polo Grounds was the thirteenth championship contest the local club played, and one superstitious player said that if the nine won it they would have clear sailing for the National League pennant. It will be remembered that the local club last year won twelve straight games, playing in tine form, but lost the thirteenth and lost also the pennant. When the local club won yesterday, even those who scorn to be thought believers in unlucky numbers heaved a silent sigh of relief after the game was completed.

Forty female woollen weavers who are striking for increased wages in Passaic surrounded the foreman of the establishment and severally hugged him. Whatever claims the girls may have for higher wages, this incident removes all doubt that the foreman is entitled to an increase. If his duties subject him to such perils he cannot be too well

PERSONAL.

Lord Lytton will not again engage in party polities in England, but is anxious to go abroad again as a diplo-

On Thursday last Frederick F. Ayer, the son of the late Dr. James C. Ayer, formally presented a life-size portrait of his father to the town of Ayer, to hang in the Town Hall. A large number of citizens were present. The picture is a copy of an original by G. P. A. Heaiy, which was painted in Paris in 1875, and is regarded as one of Healey's beat likenesses. The town of Ayer is situated at the junction of the Fitchburg with the Wor-cester and Nashua Railroad in Massachusetts, and emcester and Nashua Railroad in Massachusetts, and embraces that portion of the town of Groton formerly known as Groton Junction. It was incorporated as a separate town in 1871, and named after the late Dr. Ayer. The Town Hall was the gift of Dr. Ayer to the town and was dedicated in 1876. The Rev. Dr. Frederick Hastings, pastor of the Tol-

mer's Square Church, of London, one of the largest congregational churches in England, is expected in New-York y the Etruria in a few days. He will pass several weeks in this country visiting Chicago and other cities. The Rev. Dr. E. P. Thwing, of Brooklyn, who has preached in the Tolmer's Square Church three summers, has again been invited by the congregation to fill the pulpit. This international exchange of pulpits is becoming more frequent each year.

John R. McLean, of The Cincinnati Enquirer, has taken a cottage at Long Branch and will spend the summer there.

Cannon Controller of the Currency, returned fron New-York to-day.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The recent disappearance of the city flag of Dublin has brought out a discussion as to the original color of that ensign. It is not decided whether it was red, blue, or

saffron.

Mr. Colman, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, says: "There are 15,000,000 miles cows in this country and I desire to recognize this interest as entitled to recognize and attendent from this department." It is evident so large a number of animals ought to be recognized and attended to by someloody. It will never do to have them running around loose, like homeless wanderers without attention, or even recognizion, especially as in many parts of the country there are rather stringent herd laws. -[Illinois State Journal.

A Bridgeport, Conn., paper says that a member of the aith Mission, who worked in one of the Bridgeport factories, went into the shop the other day and told the ookkeeper that the Lord had told him that he ought to work for fifty cents less. They took it off and wish the Lord would make some more such revelations.

MP COX AND HIS MISSION. Constituents. O. Sammy, dear Sammy, don't go! We want you in Congress, you know, And our big royal Grover Has led us to clover; So, Sammy, dear Sammy, don't go!

Mr. Cox. Constituents dear, don't you know That Grover has said I must go. I'd sooner quit joking Than do so provoking A thing as decline, don't you know?

The President. Yes, gentlemen, Sammy must go! His value I very well know, But the more that you praise him The more do you raise him In my estimation, you know. The Sullan (in the distance).

Come, Sammy, my funny one, come;
I've got a fresh barrel of rum;
We'll get "half-seas over"
And roll in fresh clover;
So, Sammy, my funny one, come i
—{Columbus (Onio) Dispatch.

Perhaps after this the public nose will not be of fended with so much filth of the Crowley kind.

The small boy is ingenious, persistent, omnipre and, above all, capable. Especially is this the case w The small boy is ingenious, persistent, omnipresent and, show all, capable. Especially is this the case when the circus pilgrimage halts by the way and sells peanuts and lemonade to attract from the mediocrity of the ring performance. It is then that the small boy knows no law, but is a law unto himself.

"Young man," said Teddy's father, sternly, "you ran away, did you?

"And why did you go to see the circus?"

"And why did you go to see the circus?"

"One the man wot feeds the lions lemme in if I would only jes' carry in one little bit of a—only jes' alittle bit of a pail of water, without hardly any water in it. Wouldn't you go to the circus if the man wot feeds the lions would let you in for nuffla? "Now that was an unexpected commidrum which floored the stern parent.—[Hartford Post.]

We are giad to see that Henry Watterson has got some

thing, but our gladuess is tempered by the thought that he won't get anything more.

Every Mussulman who makes a pilgrimage to Mecca is honored during the remainder of his life by the title of Hadji. In the United States a muscleman never secures a higher title than professor, but he is sure of that, provided he opens a saloon.—[Boston Transcript. GOING UP TOGETHER.

The Mercury rose from its little cell
And a tear shone in its eye
As it saw the sun, for it knew full well
That the hour for work was nigh;
It had long been having an easy time,
But now must prepare for a lofty climb. It sighed for the hours of leisure fled,

As the Price of Ice went by, And the latter paused on its way and said, "My friend, what means that sigh ! I heard you were ill some time ago, Indeed, I believe you were very low." "O! my health is good," said the Mercury, As it whed away a tear; "It isn't my health that troubles me, But my climbing time is near, And I sigh to think, when I olimb so high, I shall be all alone, with ne one nigh."

"O pshaw!" said the Price of Ice, "don't fret, But welcome your climbing weather;
I ne'er went back on an old friend yet.
So we'll both climb up together;
Climb as high as you like, I'il climb with you,
And stay by your side all the summer through.**

—[Boston Courier.

A clergyman of St. Louis says that the aggregat hurch attendance in that city on Sunday is 10,000, while on a recent Sunday, 40,000 people witnessed a cowboy exhibition, 20,000 attended 20,000 spent the day in beer gardens, and 5,000 heard Bob" Ingersoll.

It's a mighty small office that seeks the man and finds him not at home.—[Louisville Commercial.

The Democrats of Missouri rejoice because there is not Mugwump in the State.

a Mugwimp in the state.

About a quarter of a mile from the Seaside House and about sixteen miles from Asteria, Oregon, there is a deposit of clam shells which is probably the largest thing of the kind in the United States. The shells cover an area of over four areas and are in places to the depth of ten feet. The amount of shells is incalculable. Over one thousand loads have been hauled away to make reads, but that quantity is hardly noticed in the diminution of the immune deposit. From time to time reites

of the old clam-easing tribes that made that place their headquarters are found. A party recently found a claus-openor. It was made from a whale's tooth, is about eight inches long, and is ground sharp at the end. There are some sixteen feet of soil on top of these immuna-ciam-beds, on which grow fir trees, some of them four hundred years old.—[Aita California.

"Baseball with cards" is the name of a new game

James Kelly, of Potsdam, while intoxicated wandered into a Masonic ledge room at Prescott, Ont., the other evening and fell asleep. He was locked up when discovered and made to pay an initiation fee of \$11.—(Watertown Times.

There is a queer Christian church in the interior of New-Zealand. It is built of logs and its decerative symbolism inside consists of a flaring porteats of Mr. Gladstone and a page from one of Mr. Jamas Payn's novela. The natives meet here once a week and chant the Decalogue and the Lord's Prayer under the idea that in some mysterious way they are "big medicine."

Whale shooting is a growing business on the Mains coast. Several steamers are engaged in the business, another trying factory is to be built, and the success which has attended the operations thus far warrants the belief that whale hunting will eventually become one of the important industries of the State. The well-tougheued fishermen and sons of fishermen slong the coast are adapted to this pursuit. The whales which frequent the Maine waters are of the finback class, and feed on hearing. They are not fighters, and hunting them with bomb-lance is not so dangerous as harpooning the measters of the Arctic.—[Lewiston Journal.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE BANKS' GLEE CLUB. The Banks' Glee Club of this city gave a concert in Chickering Hall last night, under the direction of Richard Henry Warren, and with the help of Miss Sophie Hack, Alexander Lambert, Master Harry Brandon (boy soprano), W. R. Squire and an indifferent string orchestra of thirteen men. Unlike the other amateur musical orof thirteen men. Unlike the other amateur musical organizations, composed of men who are brought into communion by their business occupations, this club gives an annual concert for the confessed purpose of making money to be applied to providing free concerts and lectures for bank clerks. Such a purpose is of course laudable, and it is only to be regretted that the withholding of the concert till warmer weather set down should have coupled attendance with a degree of discomfort the fear of which must have had something to do with the fact that the concert room was not filled with sympathetic listeners. The roughness of the instrumental portions excepted, the concert was highly creditable to the Giec Chub. Master Brandon sang with a sweet and true voice, and diclosed in his readings of several songs a ripe intelligence and artistic instincts seidom found in lads of his age. The club numbers about forty voices, which are well balanced, and the men sing with earnestness and taste.

MR. FRANK MAYO IN NORDECK.

Nothing was lacking in the enthusiasm with Nothing was lacking in the enthusiasm with which Mr. Frank Mayo was welcomed at the Union Square Theatre, when the play of "Nordeck," the joint production of himself and Mr. John G. Wilson, was presented. A host of friends gave the representation the warmest applause, and at the end of the fourth set Mr. Mayo and Mr. Wilson were called before the curtain and compelled to make speeches of thanks. The drawa has many claims to the favor of a large part of the public its replete with jucident, abounds with dramatic "sit-It is replete with incident, abounds with dramatic "sit-uations," is full of emphasis and portrays a constant conflict of excited passions. Like all plays of the highly sensational order to which it belongs, its strength suggests its accompanying weaknesses. It is iong, and in its movement gives little relief from the tension of its movement gives little relief from the tension of emotion which verges always on exaggeration. The hero, uncouth from early neglect, is designed as the victim of a conspiracy for a Pollah insurrection, in which his mother is the prime mover; his native superiority of character is brought out by emergency, and through is he triumphs at the expense of a once-favored national property. Mr. Mayo brought to this character, Waldemar Nordeck, much that was strong and dramatically skilful, at the same time preserving a consistency of action in the varied phases of the passions he was called on to portray. Miss Kathryn Kidder as the Countess Wanda gave him a support that received a generous appreciation. A charming contrast to the more intense features of the drama was due to the eleverness of Mr. Boniface and Miss Stella Fenton. Mr. Edwin Mayo took the part of Waldemar's haif-brother, and Miss Henrietta Vaders, as the mother, Princess Zuliceki, did not lack the equipment required to meet the exigencies of her part. Flowers were given to the authors of the play.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The volunteers at Miss Rose Coghlan's beneit at Wallack's Theatre on Thursday week are Mr. Man tell, Miss Robe, John Howson, Henry Dixey, severa members of Mr. McCaull's company, and Mr. Roberta, the reasier. Mr. Howson will appear in character as The Fiolin Maker of Cremona and will play a violin solo. Miss Coghian will play in "The Honeymoon."

The interest in Mr. Sidney Rosenfeld's lecture at the Bijou Opera House on May 31 is exemplified in the fact that A. M. Palmer, John A. McCauil and Miss Minnis Palmer have bought boxes.

Mr. McCauli reports that "The Black Hussar" is doing so well at Wallack's that for the first time it has been found necessary to sell seats in Mr. Wallack's private

The St. George's Glee Club recently organized for the cultivation of old English glees is composed of W. Mahoney (alto), H. R. Humphries (first tenor), E. H. Dexter (second tener), and E. Cholmeley Jones (bass). At club's concert at Chickering Hall on Thursday ever Mass Anna Trischet will sing and Michael Banner play the yieldin.

The Harlem Choral Club will give a concert on Thursday evening to which the friends of the organization are looking forward with great interest.

The fiftieth representation of "Dakolar" will occur at the Lyceum Theatre next Saturday evening. To-morrow afternoon there will be a professional matinee. Mr. Ambery's benefit occurs at the Thalia Theatrener Saturday evening. No doubt the attendance will be such

as will prove to the German manager that his energy and enterprise are fully appreciated by the public. A Mexican band will begin a series of ten concerts at the Star Theatre on June 21.

TAKE THE LITTLE FOLKS TO THE BEACH. A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY THAT OUGHT NOT TO BE

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I note with much interest your system of tickets for the benefit of the small people. I am an old subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, and would most willingly apply my tickets as you propose, but I don't meet the urchins, and I can't hunt them up. Where can I send them, say one each week, by mail † Yours, w. J. New-York, May 19, 1885.

[The generous offer of the Sea Beach Railway to carry the little folks to the seashore and back free of charge cannot be taken advantage of in the way proposed by our valued correspondent. Once a week will not do. The tickets must be chapped out each day and used on that day. They are good for that day only. The ticket will be reprinted in THE TRIBUNE every day this week, and especially on Saturday next, which is the holiday of each of the young people who go to school. So that those who want to give the little people a cheap and good holiday out of the crowded city any time this week may know what to depend upon. A great many are improving this opportunity. We advise every one who takes an interest in the matter to act at once. The chance will not last long, and it is a remarks bly good one while it does last,-Ed.

THE PEDESTAL FUND BENEFIT CONCERT. SOME COMMENTS ON DR MARTINI'S EXPLANATION OF ITS FAILURE.

SIR: Though it is contrary to the rule of action which has guided me throughout my experience as a writer for the newspaper press, I wish to say a few words in reply to Dr. Martin's explanation of the mismanagement of the concert given at Chickeria; Hall last Friday evening nominally for the benefit of the Bartholdi Pedestal Pund. I let Dr. Martini's statement of the causes which brought about the financial failure of the affair go for what it is worth. One reflection, of the affair go for what it is worth. One reflection, however, is pushed into the foreground by his plea. Miss Nevada sang at his request without pay. She expressed her willingness to do so as early as the sunday previous to the concert, as is evidenced by the Doctor's cards sent to the newspapers on that Sanday night. He now places the failure of the concert at her door and at the door of Dr. Paimer, her agent. Both of these persons are on shipharm in midconcert at her door and at the door of Dr. Palmer, as agent. Both of these persons are on shipbourd in mid-ocean, and cannot answer the chivalrous Doctor's charges. If he can reconcile such an act with the conduct which is expected from a gentieman, I may be brought to ad-mire his skill at special pleading, but not to exchange words with him on a subject like this, with which I have no personal concert.

I come to matters more vital to the editors of news no personal concern.

I come to matters more vital to the editors of newspapers in New-York City, the proprietors of concert halls and the members of the musical profession. De Martini deciles that he claimed to represent the inwaper press in his dealings with the arisist eagaged in the concert. From their own light is worth to believe that the press had a direct interest in the success of the concert. This was Miss Nevada's helist success of the concert. This was Miss Nevada's helist success of the concert. This was Miss Nevada's helist success of the concert. This was Miss Nevada's helist success of the concert. This was Miss Nevada's helist success of the concert. This was Miss Nevada's helist success of the concert. This was Miss Nevada's helist success of the concert. This was Miss Nevada's helist that means of the public to finagine, after the incident I shall now describe. When Dr. Martini applied for the tenor's sarvices Mr. Toedt expresson for that Miss Nevada would not dare disappoint the public, as the concert was gotten up on behalf of the press and the bank clergs, and that if she did the press would "fill her." Perhaps it is only since his failure as a manager that the Doctor has realized "how fantastic and assurd" is such tor has realized "how fantastic and assurd" is such to have failed the press would "fill her."